

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4254. 號七十年二月七日英一千八百零七年七月三十日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

正月初五日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTCH, 20, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SAMUEL DRACOK & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila. C. HESKIN & CO., Macao. L. A. DA GRADA.

## BRIKES.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND..... 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HORPIUS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

AD. ANDRÉ, Esq. | A. MCLIVER, Esq.  
E. R. BELL, Esq. | S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
Hon. W. LESWICK, Ed. T. TOWN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG,  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

## Entertainments.

## AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and the Officers of the 25th Regt., the Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'Clock.

Tickets may be had at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FRITZ LANCKER'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

### NOTICE.

MR. J. F. CORDES' Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

### NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr ALFRED HENZEL to sign our Firm by Procurator has been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & CO.  
Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1877. ap2

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Procurator.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SLEMSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HESKIN has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,  
W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & CO."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hohow, January 1, 1877. fe19

## Auctions.

### FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 10th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 12, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of C. B. GRIFFITH, Esq.—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Covered Chairs, Couches, Centre and other Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sideboard, Whatnot, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

### Also,

1 Cottage PIANO, by Zeitzer & Co.  
1 HARMONIUM, by Alexandre Pere et Fils, Paris.  
Sedan Chairs, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. fe19

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. GRODOD, to sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 27th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Residence, 2, College Gardens,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: Drawing-Room Furniture in Walnut, made by Whitlock and Finlay of Edinburgh; Dining-room Furniture in Mahogany, by Finlay of Edinburgh; Brussels Carpets, Pictures, Glass-ware, Crockery, Bed-room Furniture, Books, Wines, &c.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.

A SEWING MACHINE for Hand or Foot, by Singer.

A JARDINIERE, by Mottia of London.

LOBBY FURNITURE, in Black-wood.

### And,

One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe27

## Intimations.

### MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

### ROUYER GUILLET & CO.'S CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

### POMMERY & GRENO'S

### "Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

"As supplied to the principal London Clubs."

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe15

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1876, on or before the 26th Instant, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. mol

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days included.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

### THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, to 31st December, 1876.

By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & CO.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. mol

### EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

</div

## Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Selangor and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,

Secretary,

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS POUNDS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mateship, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MILCHERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYMPHANT & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1871.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at present rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A.D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £3,000 or reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one fire claim risk, or to the extent of £5,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 26th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1871.

## To Let.

TO LET.  
N. O. 8, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
Hongkong, February 7, 1871.

## TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 89, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

TURNER & CO.,  
Hongkong, February 6, 1871.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EDE, furnished or unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,  
Hongkong, February 16, 1871.

## TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to MEYER & CO.,  
Hongkong, December 11, 1871.

## TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
Hongkong, November 17, 1871.

## FOR SALE.

SAYLE & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 8,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Mashed very Cheap.

LADIES' BOYS and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS HEMMANTS, Comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sales.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 24th.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## For Sale.

NOW READY.

PIENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Volumes. By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1871.

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 22, 1871.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

The Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1871.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1871) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice-weekly heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1871.

## Now Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. V, No. 5.

Annual Subscription, postage included

\$6.50.

## CONTENTS.

ESSAYS ON THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, (Continued from page 83.)

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE NO POLISH TO LOSS, & NEW CUTTING EDGES TO EACH; & THIS, 6d., 1/-, 2/- AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE-BOARD. WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD NOT BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL), FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, & TABLETS, &c., EACH.

**OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS**

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, CHERRY-CHEMICAL CABINET OF WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

4mr76 1w 52t 4mr77

**ENGLISH GOODS**

(VIA SUZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**

SILE, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 180

page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,

sent post free, containing full particulars

as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of

every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery

Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,

Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing

and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,

Musical Instruments,

Ironmongery,

Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements,

Gentry,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Books,

Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the

"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City

of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-

mission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-

ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the

Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to

accompany Insects and balances drawn for

at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in

weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20

in value, are conveyed from London to any

Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform

charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and

Regimental Messes.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,

Paternoster Row, London.

19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

The Greatest Wonder of Modern

Times!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is

"Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Mr. Samuel Baker, in his work entitled

"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,

"I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to

inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and

that I had the best medicines at the ser-

vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a

short time I had many applicants, to whom

I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.

These are most useful to an explorer, as

possessing unmistakable purgative prop-

erties they create an undebatable effect upon

the patient, which satisfies him of their

value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad

breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds.

It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations

curing skin diseases, and in arresting and

subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his

extraordinary travels in China, published

of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity

in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to

the people, and nothing could exceed their

gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowl,

butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,

until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment

was worth a fowl and any quantity of pease,

and the demand became so great that I

was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-

ders throughout the World.

1w

#

19jun76 1w 52t 19jun77

All genuine goods bear the names of Croft & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

19jun76 1w 52t 19jun77

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, being the Inventor who had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, New-singer Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Soile Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Island Revenue.

14dec76 1w 28t 14ap77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**

BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damageable in time), labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Pudding-lane.

Works: Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.**

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

FLORELS AND SAUCES.  
JAMS AND JELLISES.  
ORANGE MARMALADE.  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERBINGS & LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BACONERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
FRESH AND FONDON HADDOCKS.  
PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.  
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.  
PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
KIRKSHIRE GAME AND POLE PATES.  
TONGUES, GAME, POULETTE.

PLUM PUDDINGS.  
LEA AND PEPPER'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storkeepers.

CAUTION.—To prevent the fraud of robbing the bottles or jars, they should always be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *NIZAM* and *DECCAN*, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 14, 1877. fe21

## NOTICE.

## THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA, FROM LONDON.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**CONSIGNEES** of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Ex Meikong, December 29th, 1876.

ESD 15 bags White Wax.

Ex Atz, January 11th, 1877.

THC No. 1/4, 2 cases Stores.

GD No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex Amazonas, January 24th, 1877.

OB, one box Sundries.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## S. S. TIGRE.

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-DAY, the 6th instant, at 6 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship  
"ESMERALDA,"  
Capt. Thibaut, will be approached for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. MacG. HEATON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, February 17, 1877. fe24

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crews of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NEHEMIAN GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford—Arnold, Barber & Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wiesenberg.—Siemens & Co.

ALDEN BESSIE, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.

TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Goldie.—Meyer & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17, *Frischland*, British steamer, 1243, Thomas, Saigon Feb. 10, Rio—H. Kien, Feb. 17, *Nauticus*, German gunboat, 600, Valois, Hollow Feb. 11.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16, *Talisman*, French man-of-war, for a Cruise.

17, Cutwater, for New York.

17, Argyll, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

17, Hindostan, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

17, Bonita, for Tientsin.

17, Formosa, for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

## CLEARED.

Presto, for Whampoa.

Lucky, for Batigkok.

## DEPARTED.

Per Hindostan, for Straits and Calcutta.

Miss Gardner, Messrs R. W. Maxwell, O. E. Ray, H. N. Cooper, M. M. Vazidfar, Rev. John Paul, and Dr. Chinnas.

Per *Hedison*, for Amoy, Mr. E. R. Symonds, Mrs. Swallow, Dr. Gould,

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Argyll*, for Straits, &c., 2 Europeans and 20 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Flintshire* reports Had light winds from Eastward till 13th, thence to port had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:-

For SAIGON.—

For MONTGOMERYSHIRE, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

For DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

For YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF PEKING will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th instant, with Mails for

Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:-

2.30 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office, Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *AMAZONE*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*, to *Saigon*, *Singapore*, *Batavia*, *Galle*, *Australia*, *New Zealand*, *Tasmania*, *Fiji*, *Aden*, *Seychelles*, *Reunion*, *Mauritius*, *Suez*, and *Alexandria*.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st Instant.—

8 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the *Night Box*, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, *Saigon*, or *Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe22

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 20.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.—

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

Goods for *Travancore* undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, February 24.—

Noon.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

TUESDAY, February 27.—

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Dr. G. Dode's residence, College Gardens.

THURSDAY, March 1.—

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, March 2.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays.—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On all Holy Days.—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Services at 8 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—On Wednesday, at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture.

ST. SAVIOR'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Dr. Sam. Tuck. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Anti-Communion and Sermon; at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BRITISH FOUNDLING HOME.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at No. 12, Seymour Terrace.

## Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

## Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass

way to members of the Russian colony in this capital, and some of their details are most melancholy. Not only in material of war deficient, but the men themselves are wanting in numbers. The 200,000 soldiers of the Fruth are men on paper. Great numbers of the reserve have not answered to the appeal, and they can nowhere be discovered. Names were probably put on the rolls for purposes of peculation. At least this seems likely from the state of the military stores which were supposed to be in an excellent condition, and on which a good percentage of recent Government loans was expended. Uniforms, great coats, ammunition, provisions—none of these are found in the expected places. The infantry has been recently armed with the new rifle and is said to have but little confidence in the firearm and to be rather timid of it. An infantryman, doubtful of his musket, is worse even than a cavalryman afraid of his horse. The men are ill shod, and already, in moving to the South, are said to be falling out by thousands, and filling all the hospitals. In the rear, I expressed recently to a Russian gentleman my surprise that the Czar's troops were not more hardy. "Yes," he said, "they are hardy; your people have found them so in the Crimea. But they are weakened by vapour baths, which are becoming too common in our country, and at this season by excessive fasting; just wait till the fine weather of spring." These observations, I confess, surprised me. I had always thought that General December and January were the conquering commanders for Holy Russia. You will say that it is impossible that fate should be religiously enjoined on troops marching to probable battle, and requiring all their physical strength. The fasts are not imposed on the soldiers. On the contrary, the Popes have given the men a plenary dispensation from observing the abstinence. But the fanatical creatures, persuaded that they are marching to a holy war, are more orthodox than their priests themselves. And it is very probable that they are not disengaged from their enervating abstinence by their officers, simply because provision, as well as other things, is exceedingly scarce, and the men are probably graciously permitted to make a virtue of necessity. But if this be the state of things in a march, chiefly by rail-way, in their own country, how will it be when they are passing through the neutral or semi-neutral provinces of Roumania, especially when they enter the country of fanatics as ferocious as they are themselves, and the rapid facilities of the iron road are left far in their rear? All these things may well induce the peaceful Czar to pause, if in a moment of anger at Moscow he had been induced to dream of letting slip the dogs of war.

*Apropos* to the Commune, a gentleman has just died who held the strange position of Admiral-in-Chief under the incendiary government of Montmartre. Captain Dousset was of the French Navy, and having behaved with sufficient intrepidity during the war, he resigned his commission at its close. He had just inherited some 20,000 francs a year, and wished to go to Paris to lead a quiet life. Quiet indeed! The Commune came a few weeks after he commenced his city life, and one evening he was sitting outside one of the *cafés* of the Boulevard, when a passing patrol arrested a woman, and was dragging her off with some roughness. This was more than the gallant sailor could stand, and he had the imprudence to interfere with the Communal armed force. The consequence was that he too was arrested and put in prison. Two days elapsed, and as they appeared to forget him, and little food was given, Captain Dousset wrote a letter to Raoul Rignaut, which he signed with his name and late naval rank. Next day he was brought before the terrible Procureur "Do you wish to be shot?" inquired the ferocious Communist. "My dear sir," replied the Captain in his own undaunted way, "something tells me that it is I who will be at your burial." "I am just going to prove the contrary to you, unless you accept my proposition." "Let me hear it." "I offer you the post of Admiral of the Fleets of the Commune." Captain Dousset could not prevent himself from laughing loudly. As he was a man of ready resolution, he at once accepted the offer. "And where is my debt?" said he. "At the Pont Neuf," answered Raoul Rignaut. The Captain was conducted to his post, and really found at the place indicated six small gun-boats, which had been launched for river use during the war. He watched, however, for an opportunity of escape, and three weeks after the Admiral-in-Chief distinguished himself and found his way to Versailles. This, I should tell you, was always his own story. But high places there has always been suspicion that he was a firm believer in the permanence of the Commune when he first accepted the office, and that he only escaped when he found all was lost to the cause and Paris about to be burned. However this was, whether at his own wish or prompted by a hint from an official quarter, Captain Dousset disappeared soon after the collapse of the Commune, and was next heard of as Minister of War to the King of Dahomey. He became disgusted, however, with his new position, and, having almost daily to witness the chopping off of several human heads, began to fear his own turn might soon come when the King became infuriated by the English blockade. The French Minister of the terrible King had just offered his resignation when he was seized with fever and died after a few days' illness in his forty-sixth year. This is the story, at least, told here by his relatives, who have gone into mourning and possession of the little property he left behind him.

## CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

OUIDA AT VILLA MARINOLA.

Somewhat less than three miles from Florence, amidst vineyards, cornfields, and wooded hills, with the mountain stream of the Grove flowing through them, there stands, on a grassy crest of its own, a grand old house built about the eleventh century, and surrounded by grounds and gardens more like England than Italy, with their sloping lawns and masses of trees. There is a terrace in front of the house, facing the south and the pine-covered ranges of the Val di Pesa; on the left, down a wooded valley, is seen the nunnery of the Certosa; on the right, across a magnificent sweep of the Val d'Arno, lie the spurs of the Apennines and the crests of the Carrara mountains, changing to a thousand colours with every sun that sets. Immediately beneath

the terrace slopes a great lawn, studded with aloes and shrubs and conifers; beyond that a belt of trees, a low gray wall, an iron gate, with second gate beyond it leading into a wood: open the gates, pass up a winding carriage-road, ascend the terrace-steps, if the dog will let you, and you enter the home that Ouida has made in Tuscany. No writer or artist in this world ever found a more poetic dwelling-place. It belonged of old to the Nerli, and was the first spot from which the artillery of the imperialists was directed on Florence in the great siege; it belongs now to the Marchese Farinola, grandson of the famous Gino Cappone. By this family it was modified and modernised, so far as comfort goes, without disturbing its ancient charm, and enclosed within the ring of low walls—on occasion to privacy so rare in Italy! The noble wood-clad hill immediately facing it, dusky with cypress and ilex, is crowned with a villa which was old even in the ninth century, a deed of gift of that period prove. The bridge over the Greve has a shrine painted by Bacino della Parte. The whole country around is leafy and lovely, with winding roads under high hedges, gray old farmhouses hidden in olives and poplars, and fields going up hill and down dale, with the vines hanging everywhere, and the earth in spring-time yellow and scarlet with the multitudes of wild tulips.

In winter, as has been said, Ouida writes and reads in a pleasant chamber where long oak logs lie on an open hearth, and opposite her is a copy of *Canova's Love and Psyche*. On the walls hang paintings on wood of her own of the gateways of the Lasta a Signa and the head of her St. Bernard dog. She writes rapidly and with out fatigue, mental or bodily. Like Balzac, she never looks at what she has written till it comes to her in the proof; but, unlike him, he does not ruin her publishers by correcting, amending, and rewriting three-fourths of her book. Her handwriting is singular—it is not in the least feminine; her Mrs. look like Greek manuscript. When winter has passed away this room sees but little of her. In the spring and summer she always works either out of doors or in the ballroom, where she has put a grand piano in the centre, and which she calls the "garden room," because it opens on the second and higher garden; a sunny place like a monastery garden, sweet with every imaginable scent, with tall magnolia-trees and every flower that blows, ponds full of goldfish, huge lemon and orange-trees in vases, and, against the walls, vines, peaches, pears, and plums, with some kindly trees growing in the meadow beyond over-topping all.

Ouida is fond of observing that the beauty of this place can never be seen by the clouds of "wintering swallows" because its full glory is in summer; when the great doors stand wide open; when the dogs lie panting in the cool billiard room; when the mighty rose-laurds under the terrace are a mass of crimson and snow-white; when the orange-blossoms and the magnolias mingle their fragrance; and when all the hills and valleys around are a sea of green light, changing to gold as evening falls. In such a summer *Sigia* was written—written almost entirely in early morning, in the open air, to the singing of the many birds that harbour here safe from fowler's gun or trapper's net.

And such, as nearly as pen can picture it, is the home of Louise de la Ramée, known to the world, as she has been known to her friends from a baby, by the name of Ouida; an infantine corruption of her baptismal name, as "Bos" was in Charles Dickens's childhood. She prefers to be called Ouida, and says that the press has no right whatever to use any other in writing about her. The habits of her life are very simple. She has a pass for the open air, and considers the infinite charm of the Italian climate to be the number of hours which it enables you to pass out of doors. From April to October she is scarcely within doors, except for dinner and to sleep. In autumn and winter she drives out from two to six, either about her beloved Florence, or in the pine-woods round her, or in the country that lies about Sigia, the scene of her novel of that name. She has two horses of which she is very fond, Mascherino and Brichino, and dogs innumerable; the fine dog Isla (the St. Bernard of her painting), that she took with her from England, died this year, and she has made him a marble tomb; a deer-hound is always at her feet, with a little white Maltese called Lill, whilst the snowy Maremma sheep-dogs guard the gardens. She rises early, as early as five in summer weather; never writes at any special hour, but on'y when the humour takes her; draws and paints a good deal; receives every Friday from December to June. At her receptions one can have tea or coffee, wine or cigarettes, though Ouida never smokes herself and never touches wine. She wrote a good deal upon dress in her last book, but she is an authority on the subject; for she retains the right to correct and to modify what the best *couturiers* in Paris suggest, she holds that women should look, not like fashion plates, but like pictures, which is a very different thing.

She professes respect for the English character, but affects contempt for the English capacity of artistic and intellectual judgment, and is as little displeased to be told that her writings are opposed to the whole tenor and tone of the English temperament, as to be assured that her French origin deeply colours her mind and character. Au-horroris of some sort or other has always been the gratification of a natural impulse, and at four years old she wrote in printed characters a little child's story. She has always been something of a student. When very young, she was trained to masculine modes of culture and of thought by her father, who had a lofty and polished intellect, although it was frayed away in utopian dreams and political conspiracies. As a child she acquired a smattering of algebra and mathematics, and delighted to trace on ancient maps the campaigns of Alexander and of Caesar. This love of study has never left her, and she adds to it great and reverent love for all the arts.

She is indifferent to misrepresentation, which it perhaps fortunate. Ouida has latterly developed a more serious vein than when she was known as the *infatuante* heroine of the Sunday-evening receptions in London and the great field of Burlington. Perhaps it may be the fact, as the *Spectator* lately alleged, that Ouida, like Undine, has found her soul. Though she goes into society, she might perhaps find it not impossible to exist without it. She even protests that society is monotonous, that very few people talk well, and none talk well in a crowd; "Nunquam minus sola quam cum sola," she might take as her motto. She has, as her novels conclusively prove, a strong belief in "race," and enjoys sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily

in an article upon her, called a remarkable freedom from the bonds of any kind of prejudice. France she has never revisited since the war of 1870-71, and her affections are now centred in Italy. Ouida is not tall; she is slightly built, fair, with an oval face, and large eyes of dark blue; her hair, of a golden-brown colour, which used to hang loose over her shoulders, is now braided à la Catogan; she dresses in white always in the summer, and is addicted to black-velvet in winter. In her habits of thought, her powers of description and her keenness of tongue Ouida has been compared by enthusiastic critics to George Sand. Like George Sand, too, she practises a generous hospitality to all who come with credentials, either of friendship, worth, or distinction. As an Amphytrion, *chez qui l'on dine*, no one knows better than Ouida the uses of a *recherche* dinner, or the secret of avoiding the commonplace even in the *carte*. With a fair share of vanity in her composition, Ouida must certainly be credited; her vanity has perhaps less of intolerance in it than might be expected. She forms her opinions rapidly, defends them keenly, and abandons them but seldom; but she can listen to the arguments of others, and recognise their right to differ from her. At all periods of her life she has had an individuality of her own; and if in *Pascarel* she struck a deeper chord, it was not that it had up to that time been non-existent.

"Thus did my Uncle." He next tried brick-bats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficulty supervened; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who had the missing brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of primeval man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense. When his collection seemed at last perfect, a stuffed whale arrived from Greenland, and an Aztec inscription from the quondam regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My uncle hastened to secure these noble gems. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real eundurango, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that, when once a collector gets it, he will part with it, not for all the family that it is. So my uncle sold out, and saw his darling go forth never more to return; and his coal-black hair turned white as snow in a single night.

"Of what?" said L.

"Eches, sir. His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; his next was a six-repeater in Maryland; his next was 18-repeater in Maine; his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a twelve-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the crag which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it, it used to talk back like a mother in law, but now it is only fit for the deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double-barrelled echoes scattered around over various states and territories; got them at 20 per centum off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gatling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune. I can tell you, You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is cumulative, like the carat in diamonds; in fact, the same phraseology is used. A single-carat echo is worth ten dollars over and above the value of the land it is on: it is two or three carat or double-barrelled echo is worth thirty dollars; a five-carat is worth nine hundred and fifty; a ten-carat is worth thirteen thousand. My uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the Great Pitt echo, was a 22-carat gem, and cost two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars—they threw the land in, for it was 400 miles from a settlement.

"Well, in the meantime my path was a

path of roses.

I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle held to be worth five millions of dollars. However, none of us knew that my uncle had become a collector, at least in anything more than a small way, for aesthetic amusement.

"Three cents is enough, is it?" "Yes, ma'am."

"And this will go out to-day?"

"Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on it?"

"Just the same." "What time will it reach there?" "To-morrow morning."

She sighs, turns the letters over and over, and finally asks, "Shall I drop it into one of those places there?" "Yes, ma'am."

She walks up in front of the six offices

through which letters fall upon the table,

carelessly scans each one of them, finally makes a choice, and drops—no, she doesn't stamp a "look" and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after five minutes' delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucilage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window, and asks "Three cents is enough, is it?" "Yes, ma'am."

"And this will go out to-day?"

"Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on it?"

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resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. His great heart-breaks, he sells his hoard, he turns his mind to some field that seems unoccupied.

"Thus did my Uncle." He next tried brick-bats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficulty supervened; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who had the missing brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of primeval man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense. When

## Portfolio.

## PIGSAL SIGHTS.

Over the ball of it,  
Peering and prying,  
How I see all of it,  
Life there, outlying!  
Roughness and smoothness,  
Shine and delusion,  
Grace and uncouthness—  
One reconciliation.

Orbed appointed,  
Sister with brother  
John, ne'er disjointed  
One from the other.  
All's lend and borrow;  
Good, see, wants evil,  
Joy demands sorrow,  
Angel needs devil!

"Which things must—why be?"  
Gain our endeavour!  
So shall things be  
As they were ever.  
"Such things should so be!"  
Ease our desirous!  
Rough smooth globe be,  
Mixed—man's existence!

Man—wise and foolish,  
Lover and scorner,  
Ducile and mulish—  
Keep each his corner!  
Honey yet gall of it!  
There's the life lying,  
And I see all of it,  
Only, I'm dying!

## ONLY ONCE.

Only once!  
Only once a sinless infant  
Laughing on the mother's knee,  
Wondering eyes, like Eden mirrors,  
Shadowed by no fears to be;  
Tender, loving, and beloved,  
On the border of the sea.

Only once!  
Only once in reckless boyhood,  
Careless of all future care,  
Sorrows light as April showers,  
Bold eye-glasses and tangled hair;  
Trustful, truthful, hopeful, fearless,  
Hand and heart to do and dare.

Only once!  
Only once in budding manhood,  
Learning's perils past and gone,  
Every hope of honour gilded  
With the honours hardly won,  
Heart high beating, love's light flashing,  
O'er the path of life begun.

Only once!  
Only once to bear the burden,  
Manhood's pride and woman's care,  
Children's love and home's sweet sorrows,  
Toils and trials none can share,  
Grimly fighting life's stern battle,  
Furrowed cheeks and fading hair.

Only once!  
Only once to end the story,  
Life's long moments swiftly past,  
Weary eyelids close in slumber,  
Weary limbs seek rest at last,  
Seed-time ripens into harvest,  
Harvest in the garner cast.

Only once!  
—W. H. Embeling.

## HEALTH PROVERBS.

A happy heart makes a blooming visage.  
A good life keeps off wrinkles.  
A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound  
of sorrow.

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine—Solomon.  
If we subdue not our passions, they will  
subdue us.

Passion is a fever that leaves us weaker  
than it finds us.

**THE REAL GENTLEMAN.**—Thoughtfulness  
for others, generosity, modesty, and self-  
respect are the qualities which make a real  
gentleman or lady, as distinguished from  
the veneered article which commonly goes  
by that name.—Professor Huxley.

**THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE.**—It contains  
thirteen gigantic figures, which would be  
about eight feet high standing; but they  
are all, except the image of the god of war  
and another, sitting crossed-legged. They  
are of copper gilt, holding a pot with flowers  
or fruit in their lap. They are represented  
covered with mantles and crowns or mitres  
on their heads; and altogether, particularly  
in the drapery, are far from being bodily ex-  
ecuted. The thrones upon which they sit are  
also of copper gilt, adorned with turquoise,  
coralians, and other stones not of inestim-  
able value. The mouldings and ornaments  
of the thrones are in a good style. Behind  
each figure the wall is covered with a piece  
of carved work, like unto the heavy gilt  
frames of our fore-fathers' portraits, or look-  
ing-glasses. Behind them are China vases,  
some of them very handsome, loads of China  
and glass ware, the last partly Chinese,  
partly European, filled with grain, fruit,  
or gum flowers; a variety of shells, large  
shells set in silver, some ostrich eggs,  
coconuts, cymbals, and a variety of other  
articles, making a most heterogeneous figure.  
Round the necks of the images are strings  
of coral, ill-shaped pearls, cornelian, agate,  
and other stones, and their crowns are set  
with the like ornaments. The ceiling of the  
gallery is covered with satin of a variety of  
patterns, some Chinese, some Kalmuck, and over-  
land. The gallery is lighted on the south  
side by five windows, and the walls between  
are hung with paintings of the various  
deities and views of heaven. The opposite  
side, where the images are, is shut in all the  
length of the gallery, with a net of iron-work.  
The Lamas went within, and as he went  
along, sprinkled rice upon the images. It  
was a kind of consecration. When he came  
out we sat down to tea, and the Lamas ex-  
plained to me some of the paintings, and  
marked the different countries from which  
the silk overcoat had come. At each end  
of the gallery was a large collection of books  
deposited in small niches, or rather pigeon-  
holes. Having finished our tea, we went  
by a back stair into my room, which the  
Lamas also besprinkled with rice.—Early  
*Exploration in Tibet.*—C. Markham, C.B.

**THE OBJECT OF THE DRAMA.**—The function of the Drama is to display the social and moral ideas of the poet or historian in their actual working. Theories of life are of no use unless they can be carried into practice. The profoundest philosophy will fail to influence us, unless we can perceive its practical bearing upon ourselves. Accordingly the novelist, the dramatist, and the actor come forward to help our dull perceptions in this matter. The two former create a set of men and women who exemplify in their lives the various characteristics of which it is desired to treat; whilst the actor

goes further still, and brings these men and women before us visibly, in order that we may study them and their deeds, with all their good and evil qualities; and may thus learn to sympathise with sorrows whose nature we should not otherwise understand, and be made sharers in joys which we should otherwise fail to realise. In short, the poet suggests to us certain modes of thought and feeling; the dramatist suggests their practical result, and the actor produces that result before our eyes. The drama appeals as Sir Walter Scott says, to "that strong, instinctive, and sympathetic curiosity which tempts man to look into the bosoms of their fellow-creatures, and to seek in the distresses or emotions of others the parallel of their own passions." It attracts strongly, because in it the spectators see a reflection of themselves, with the same difficulties, troubles, victories, pleasures, that they from time to time experience, no longer choked in utterance by the necessities of social existence, but fully set forth for sympathy and admiration. They are freed from the compulsory hypocrisy of society, and both witness the vices they detest held up to execration, and can laugh openly at the foibles and follies they despise. If they care to be instructed as well as amused, they may study what author and actor have to say about the great problems of life; what counsel they have to offer, what hope to impart; they may learn what others think of faults and failings for which they themselves plead excuses; and how modes of conduct in which they indulge appear, when looked at from the bystander's point of view. The drama aims, as far as possible, at substituting realities for descriptions; it gives us real men and women, real conversations, gestures, facial expression, and the like, in place of merely talking about them; and so brings the subjects of which it treats more clearly home to our minds than would be possible by any other means.—*Fine Arts and their Uses.*—William Bellairs.

## WIT IN COURT.

Keen and cutting words, or even trifling incivilities, indulged in at the expense of counsel, have sometimes met with swift retribution. Plunket was once engaged in a case, when, towards the end of the afternoon, it became a question whether the Court should proceed or adjourn till the next day. Plunket expressed his willingness to go on if the jury would "set" "Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge, "not set" "hens set." "I thank you, my lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded, and presently the judge had occasion to observe that if that were the case, he feared the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord, lie," exclaimed the barrister, "not lay; hens lay." "If you don't stop your coughing, sir," said a testy and irritated judge, "I'll fine you a hundred pounds." "I'll give you my lordship two hundred if you can stop it for me," was the ready reply.—Curran was once addressing a jury, when the judge, who was thought to be antagonistic to his client, interrupted him dismally from the bench, "I want it understood that the head of this household has this day been baptised. He is a follower of the mock and lowly Jesus, and the first critter at this table that dips into anything afore a blessedin is asked 'I'll git snatched baldheaded. Drop ye eyes, ye heathen."

The blessing was asked, and that meal was eaten in silence. After the chores were done, the Stringer were strung off to bed, when the stern voice of the old man again arrested them, and filled their minds with grave forebodings as to what was coming next. He addressed them as follows:

"Come into this room, every devil of you and flop down on your knees. It is my duty as a devout Christian, to have a family worship and I'll have it, too, and have respectful attention or I'll bust some domestic ties asunder. This mansion must resound with praises to the Most High, or it will resound with some one's gittin' a h—l of a thrashin'—I mean bein' severely chastised. The first one who anxiokers, or makes any onseemly noise I'll git up and throw a cheer through him, or her, as the case may be. Let us pray."

The prayer was prayed, and never was there a more attentive audience.

This sort of thing continued about two weeks, and the Stringer family was kept in a state of extreme misery. The young members had been several times severely whipped for conduct unbecoming the children of a true believer, and the older ones had received harsh reprimands for failing to fall into the new order of things and comport themselves with due dignity.

Then one morning Simon came in, with a bad limp, a battered milk-pail, and the knee of his pants torn. Dropping into a chair at the table, he plunged his fork into the nearest dish. The children looked up from the backs of their plates questioningly, and their mother squeaked, "Why, Simon!"

"Shut up, and eat!" he growled, and then in a few moments added:

"This bessin' and prayer business is suspended fur awhile. I don't furgit my obligations an' duties as a Christian, an' I'll resoun' em arter I've conquered that dol-dinged red heifer. The 'arnie critter presumes too much on my Christian forbearance. Durn a hypocrite. I won't pray when my soul ain't in it, it's too great a strain. Fur the time bein' I hev descended from grace. Pass the tomat-tusses."

A sign of relief went round the circle, and if the red heifer had known how she had risen in the esteem of a majority of the Stringers her fractious soul would have leaped for joy.

That was several years ago, and now the red heifer is a cow, and the worst one in the neighborhood. The Stringers say, as they punch and plague her, "Slongs we keep Old Red wild, dad won't git any more o' that awid religijn."

The circulation of infectious diseases has almost been reduced to a science, and in a paper written by Dr. Fox, medical officer of health for parts of Essex, upon some of the ways by which zymotic diseases may be spread, a number of remarkable instances are given of the facility with which misery and death may be distributed in any locality by establishing centres of contagion at shops, public houses, and schools, or other convenient points of intercommunication. The first case mentioned is that of a public-house in Easor where the children of the proprietor were ill with scarlet fever acquired in London. The proprietor's wife, having her hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, while she fixed up her back hair; Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther, in a night shirt, trying to put the baby to sleep at 2 o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the Hiccoughs; or Thomas Jefferson getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because he hadn't tucked the covers at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin parting his corns with a scissor; or Jonathan Edwards at the dinner table, wanting to sneeze just as he got his mouth full of hot beef; or Noah standing at his window at night throwing bricks at a cat.—*Maz Adels!*

"BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitudo for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Birmingham, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLFREY.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."—551/577.

## A BEAUTIFUL REVIVAL INCIDENT.

(Brunswick News.)

Simon Stringer was a half old farmer. He prided himself upon being a plain matter-of-fact man, about whom there was no foolishness or sentiment. On more than one occasion he had mortified his wife and daughters by hustling them out of religious meetings when they had begun to show signs of emotion. He said he didn't believe in "miraculous conversions," and that people who cried and yelled over getting religion "wasn't gettin' it by a durned sight." He believed that the genuine article was soothing and calming, and not exciting in its influence.

Once the Campbellites held a protracted meeting in his neighborhood, and as it was carried on without any sudden outbreaks of feeling, Simon took kindly to it and attended regularly. One Sunday morning he told his wife to lay him out two suits of clothes. "Why, Simon," exclaimed she in her shrill tones, "whatsoever do you want with two suits of clothes?"

"That's my business—not yours," he replied gruffly. "You lay out my black suit for me to put on, and wrap the brown one up in a bundle, and don't ask any fool questions."

His wife wonderingly but silently complied, and Simon donned one suit, and with the other under his arm, mounted his horse and rode away, followed by the anxious eyes of the big and little Stringers, who marvelled greatly, and said one to another, "What's that old goon to do with his other clothes?"

Simon didn't return till supper time. He took his place at the supper table, which was the usual signal for the family to begin an onslaught upon the victuals but on this occasion his voice arrested every arm in its descent, and for the second time that day astonished the Stringers. Glancing around the startled circle, he thus delivered himself:

"I want it understood that the head of this household has this day been baptised. He is a follower of the mock and lowly Jesus, and the first critter at this table that dips into anything afore a blessedin is asked 'I'll git snatched baldheaded. Drop ye eyes, ye heathen."

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## THE JUVENILE PAPER ON THE OSTRICH.

(Brunswick News.)

An Arab chief was lyin' a sleep on day wan he was woken up by feelin' some thing in his trouser pockets. He saw it was a ostrich, and lay still to see wot it wude do. First it took out his peg top and laid it on one side. Then it took out his kite string, which was wound on a stick, and put it with the top. Then all his marbles was took out, and laid away. Then some cotton reels, and some pieces of cole, and two slate pensiles, and a lump of chok, and a brass button, and some tofy, and a tack hammer, and a handle of nails, and a steel shab, and a rubber bol, and a steel pan.

When he had everything but the jackknife, he turned it over and over, and tasted it, and put it down, and pick it up again, and at last brot it to the chief and laid it down a little way of, and stood back and looked wistful. Then the chief said, "Oh, I see how it is, you don't like to eat such a nice morsel as that with out you git the flavour of it; you want it poaled." So the chief, he opened all the blades of the knife and laid it down, and then the ostrich come up and swelled it, and smiled and licked its bil, like it said wot a delicious knif. And the chief felt almos as if he cut taste it himself.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND WAVERLEY.

The following, about Sir Walter Scott,

told by Mr. Guthrie Wright to Mr. Sinclair, is, we think, novel:—"I called one day, he said, 'at the Edinburgh Post-office, and began to read in the lobby a letter from Lady Abercorn, in which she gave an answer to some arguments I had stated to her in proof that Sir Walter Scott was the author of "Waverley," while thus employed

## THE "HURUNUI" AND THE "PATER."

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for the waves to strike and break away. Substance has more effect than surface, and the suction will draw in whatever may be near the aperture. Had the Master, in the above case, told off three hands to drop a loaded line over the bow, with the ends to starboard and port, a bad might have been bent on and pulled to the broken part. All danger would be over when the lead was stopped, and the ship's boats might then have been sent away to the relief of the crew in distress. It is said, however, that three men, in the case of the *Hurunui*, could not have been spared from the watch on deck for this purpose. Seamen ought to be instructed in these saving duties, and then they would be less dependent on boats, which often fail them in an emergency.

## Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO HAVE GARDENS.—We understand that Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the Queen's Saddlers, Reading, Berkshire, near London, England, have after a series of elaborate experiments, perfected a system of packing which ensures Seeds arriving in this country in a dry and fresh condition. This cannot fail to be of inestimable value to all interested in Flowers and Vegetables, and will greatly increase their cultivation.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; C. S. cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.					
	Letters	Newspapers	Books & Patterns	Per oz.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.....	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.....	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail.....	8	8	2	4	
RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.					
To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are.....	8	*	2	4	
*See Tables below.					

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.

LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangier, (Fr.) 33.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters	Postage	Books & Patterns	
via		1 oz	2 oz	Every 4 oz.
Brindisi (Br.)	28	4	4	8
Marseilles (Fr.)	22	4	4	8
Southampton (Br.)	24	4	2	4
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	4	8
, via Brindisi	22	4	4	8

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books, Patterns
Austria, Germany, Hungary,—	18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Brindisi,	28	4	4	8
(Br.) , Trieste,	22	12	4	10
(Fr.) , Marlies,	36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Hengaland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland,—	18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Brindisi,	28	4	4	8
(Br.) , Trieste,	24	12	6	14
(Fr.) , Marlies,	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
France and Algeria,	24	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy, (Br.) ,	12	2	6	8
" (Fr.) ,	36	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.
Spain,—	24	None	4	L.
Viz. Gibraltar,	24	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Brindisi,	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Marlies,	38	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
" Southampton,	None	8	14	
Portugal and Azores,—	24	None	4	L.
Viz. Gibraltar,	24	D.P.	O.P.	C.P.
Brindisi,	36	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Marlies,	38	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
" Southampton,	28	16	6	12
Gibraltar (Br.) ,	24	8	4	8
" (Fr.) ,	36	None	4	O.P.
Turkey,—	24	8	2	4
British Office,	24	8	2	4
Austrian Office,	22	12	4	18
French Office,	24	D.P.	2	C.P.
Greece,	24	None	O.P.	C.P.
Malta (Br.) ,	8	9	4	

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii. Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands, Azores, Bermudas:—

Via Sou. Brindisi or Marseilles. —

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatamala, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 60 40

Registration, None.

except to Curacao, 16

Honduras, and British West Indies, 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 62 58

Registration, None.

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Brazil:—

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 18

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:—

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisement.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be folded, so as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, as usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

A similar supplementary M.<sup>r</sup> will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Circulars,—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although they do to them must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

EXCEPTIONS.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet.

Argentine Confederation, Buenos Aires, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 60 40

Registration, None.

except to Curacao, 16</p

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *s.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.	From Green Island to the Gas Works.	From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.	From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.	From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.	From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.	From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.	From Naval Yard to the Pier.	From Pier to East Point.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	

*Section.*  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.